

CACTUS AND SUCCULENT JOURNAL

Of the Cactus And Succulent Society
Of America

Vol. XXVI JULY-AUG., 1954 No. 4



FIG. 68. Prickly Pear growing in the crotch of a mesquite. From "Saguaroland Bulletin," Desert Botanical Garden.



CACTUS AND SUCCULENT JOURNAL

Published and owned by the Cactus and Succulent Society of America, Inc., 132 W. Union St., Pasadena, Calif. A magazine to promote the Society and devoted to Cacti and Succulents for the dissemination of knowledge and the recording of hitherto unpublished data in order that the culture and study of these particular plants may attain the popularity which is justly theirs. North and South America \$3.00 per year; foreign \$3.50 by money order. Mail application to SCOTT HASELTON, Editor, 132 West Union Street, Pasadena 1, California. Editorial Staff: THE ENTIRE SOCIETY. Entered as second Class Matter at Pasadena, Calif., under act of March 3, 1879. Published bi-monthly. We reserve the right to accept or reject advertising or articles sent to this JOURNAL.

Vol. XXVI

JULY-AUGUST, 1954 (Price 50c)

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NAME YOUR PLANTS

Everyone knows Howard Gates and his Cactus Nursery in Corona, California. He is one of the charter members of the Society and has served several terms as president. Everyone who attended the conventions became very well acquainted with Howard who was the guiding force that made each Convention so enjoyable. Those who have been so fortunate as to visit his gardens in California saw cactus production at its best. Rows of cacti a mile long were most impressive; these plants are being grown for

propagating and seed. Then the acres under lath and nets added a few more million plants to his inventory. The scientific minded visitors spend hours in his out-door planting of Lower California cacti and probably Howard knows more about these plants than any other collector.

The illustrations on the next few pages are through the courtesy of Gates, Inc., and are from his wholesale lists. We understand that he is compiling a retail list and you might send him a card with a request that one be sent you when it is ready at a later date.

(Names of plants read from left to right in opposite photo.)

FIG. 69

*Astrophytum myriostigma**Astrophytum capricorne**Astrophytum ornatum*

FIG. 70

*Echinopsis hybrid**Echinopsis multiplex**Echinopsis calochlora*

FIG. 71

Mammillaria elongata

Lemaireocereus pruinosus

Lophocereus schottii



FIG. 72

Mammillaria decipiens

Mammillaria dolichocentra

Mammillaria bocasana

FIG. 73

Chamaecereus sylvestrii

Myrtillocactus geometrizans

Lobivia binghamiana

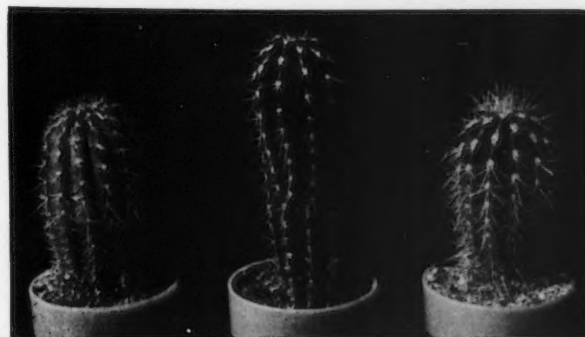


FIG. 74

Trichocereus spachianus

Pachycereus pecten-aboriginum

Pachycereus pringlei

FIG. 75

Echinopsis campylacantha
Ferocactus townsendianus
Carnegiea gigantea

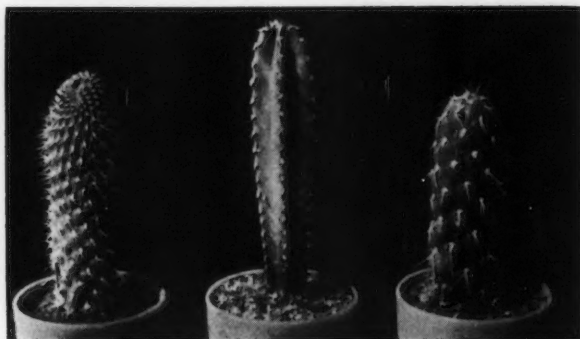


FIG. 76

Opuntia boxing glove
Cereus peruvianus
Opuntia cylindrica

FIG. 77

Opuntia monacantha
Opuntia basilaris
Opuntia schickendantzii



FIG. 78

Opuntia hamiltoniae
Opuntia glomerata
Opuntia vilis

FIG. 79

Opuntia microdasys

Opuntia "honey mike"

Opuntia rufida

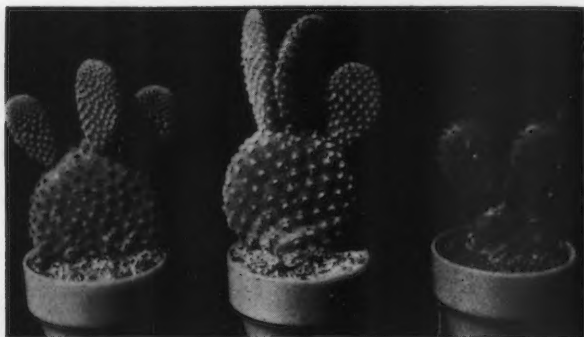


FIG. 80

Euphorbia obesa

Pleiospilos bolusii

Pleiospilos nelii

FIG. 81

Sempervivum calcareum

Hereroa nelii

Aloe beguinii



FIG. 82

Stomatium fulleri

Aloe globosa

Stomatium agninum

FIG. 83

"Gasworthia Tegelberg hybrid"

*Haworthia margaritifera**Haworthia fasciata*

FIG. 84

*Aloe nobilis**Aloe hum-vir**Aloe mitriformis*

FIG. 85

Crassula arborescens variegated*Kalanchoe tomentosa**Stapelia hirsuta* hybrid

FIG. 86

*Faucaria tigrina**Rocoea falcata**Aloe brevifolia*

350 YEARS OF
SUCCULENT LITERATURE
IN ENGLAND
1597-1947

*A Chronological Account of Books, Pamphlets and Periodicals dealing with
Succulent Plants published in England between the Years 1597-1947*

By R. K. BYRD

SOME time since, a friend of mine was looking at my very extensive collection of literature dealing with succulent plants and, as he examined works in many different languages covering hundreds of years of botanical history, he turned to me and said: "Why not write an article for the Journal tracing the history of the cultivation of succulent plants in this country from the earliest times up to the present? Many people have books on this subject and would, perhaps, be interested in an article from your pen describing the growth of interest in these plants after their introduction, and enumerating the various works which have appeared from time to time: good, authoritative works, of very real value to collectors (alas, too few!), and others, perhaps, of which the least said the better."

I liked the idea, and though I have not the authority or temerity to discuss the books on their relative merits or otherwise, I have enough material in my collection and enough interest in the subject to attempt to produce something purely from an historical viewpoint which I hope will be of some interest to the reader.

If I proposed to deal with books solely devoted to succulent plants I should have to start with the year 1716, in which year the first Decade of "*The History of Succulent Plants*," by R. BRADLEY, F.R.S., appeared. This was the first book in English devoted entirely to succulent plants, but I propose to go much farther back than that—120 years before, in fact—back to the days of Elizabeth, Raleigh, Shakespeare, and other notable people of sixteenth-century England. There was a man who was living and studying plants in London between the years 1545-1607, one JOHN GERARDE, who is chiefly remembered by the famous old Herbal which bears his name. It is with this volume that I decided to commence my little story; not because it was the first book ever to mention succulents in the English language (that distinction belongs to another author), but because the date of its publication, 1597, is exactly 350 years ago this year, 1947.

Now before I open this volume, the first under review, I would like to mention that in case I have any fellow bibliophiles numbered among my readers (I am more often called a bookhound than a bibliophile) I will give details of each book mentioned in this discourse in the hope that the information will prove of some small assistance to those who, like myself, have an interest in the books because they are books and not necessarily because they contain information on succulent plants.

Let us now, then, go back three and a half centuries into history and see what was written then about the plants which are today still being written about with so much more knowledge but, I think, with no greater interest than they were so long ago. "*The Herball or Generall Historie of Plantes* gathered by JOHN GERARDE

of London, Master in Chirvrgerie. London 1597." This is the full title of the famous old book which is known to antiquarian book collectors the world over. It contains a little regarding succulent plants, each plant being described and illustrated with a woodcut. In Chapter 475 we find The Hedgehogge Thistle (Melocactus), The Poisonous Gum Thistle (Euphorbia), The Torch or Thornie Euphorbium (Cereus), The Thornie Reede of Peru (Cereus); Chapter 128 The Indian Fig Tree (Opuntia); Chapter 134 Herbe Aloë, or Sea Houseleeke; Chapter 135 Great Houseleeke (Sempervivum); Chapter 136 Stonecrop (Sedum), Small Stonecrop (Sedum); and Chapter 143 Wall Penniwoort (Umbilicus) and Small Naelwoort (Umbilicus). Here, then, we have 11 plants described and figured which are included in a succulent collection—at least 6 of them well known and in demand by collectors today. The work is in folio, has an engraved title page, is written in three books, has 1392 pages of text excluding indices, and 2146 woodcuts. A good copy should have the Table of Vertues complete at the end; in addition, a few copies have, bound in at the end, a catalogue of plants which were in Gerarde's garden. This, in common with the Table of Vertues, is often missing. Fine copies of this first edition are rare. An enlarged, corrected edition was issued by THOMAS JOHNSON in 1633, and another edition in 1636, but neither of these contains enough additional succulent material to bring them within the scope of this article.

The next work I have chosen is OGILBY's "*Africa*," London, 1670, folio size, of 767 pages, with very many engravings; the full title is "Africa, being an Accurate Description of the Regions of Aegypt, Barbary, Lybia and Billedulgerid." This is not a botanical work at all; it is a geographical work dealing with Africa as far as was possible at that time. It was written by a man who produced several works of a like nature about this period; his name: JOHN OGILBY, Master of the Revels to King Charles II. The interest for succulent plant enthusiasts is on page 587, where there appears an extraordinary engraving of a *Stapelia* growing in company with a tulip, two lions, a snake, and various trees, etc., a truly fantastic effort! But it happens to be the first illustration of a *Stapelia* to appear in any work in England. Alas! Ogilby was not the first to publish this illustration. He borrowed it from a Dutch work of two years earlier.

In 1680 appeared the second part of a work by ROBERT MORRISON, Professor of Botany at Oxford, 1620-1683, entitled "*Plantarum Historiae Universalis Oxoniensis*," Oxford, 1672-80-99, an important work in the history of plant classification. Part III appeared in 1699 and contains, bound in, "*Plantarum Umbelliferarum Distributio Nova 1672*." This section is really Part I of the entire work which is complete in three parts. Many people seem to be under the impression that Part I was never issued; actually, it was, under the above title, in 1699 by J. BOBART after the author's death. There are 304-312 plates which illustrate as far as I can ascertain 72 succulent and semi-succulent plants. Each plate is one page on which are about nine or ten engravings of plants. For bibliophiles, the complete collation is as follows:

Plantarum Umbelliferarum

Title, dedication 1 i. dom. 1 i. i. preface 21 i. i. pp. 1-91.
Plates 1-12. with 2 i. i. of description and 8 tables.

Pars Secunda

Title, preface 2 i. i. p.p. 1-617, index alphabetical.
2 i. i. plates 126.

Pars Tertia

Half Title, Title, acad. ox. 11, Vita 3 11, Lectorum 3 11.
Summarium 2 11: errata 11, pp. 1-657. index 5 11. Plates 166. Oxford 1672-80-99.

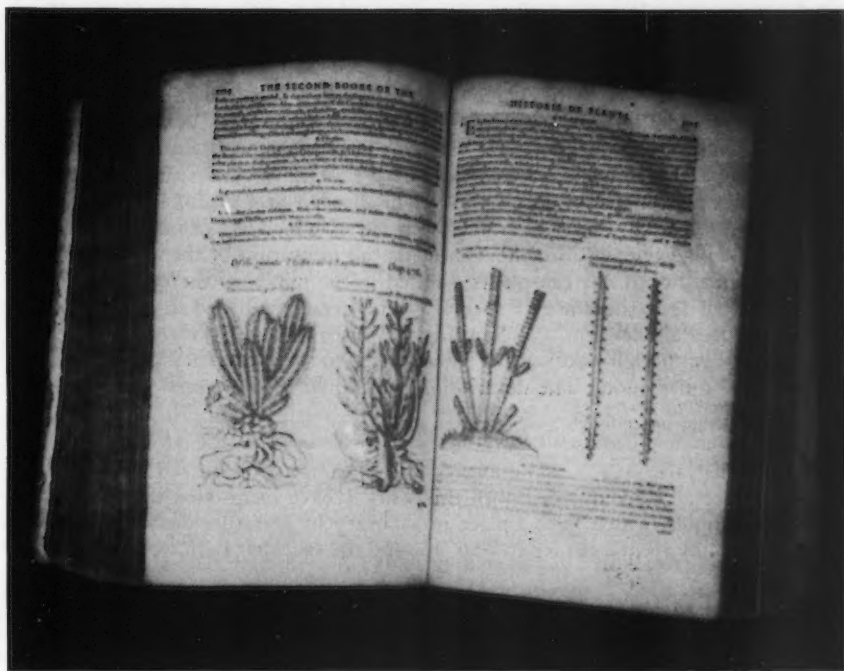


FIG. 87

Gerarde's *Herbal*, 1st Edition—London 1597
A *Euphorbia* is shown on the left.

LEONARD PLUKENET, a writer of natural history works, produced in 1691 a work entitled: "*Phytographia Botanica*," and among the plates illustrated was *Euphorbia stellaespina*—one of the earliest illustrations of a South African *Euphorbia*. In another work of Plukenet's, namely: "*Almagestum Botanicum*," London 1696, there is a very early reference to a *Stapelia*. As a matter of fact it is *Stapelia hirsuta*. Both these volumes are in small folio.

The next date is a landmark in the history of Succulents in England. The date is 1716; the author RICHARD BRADLEY F.R.S.; the book: "*History of Succulent Plants*." It is a pity that public interest at that time was not equal to Bradley's enthusiasm. If it had been, the book would probably have been much larger in scope than it is. As it was published in parts each at two shillings—a goodly sum in those days!—this is possibly the reason why the work was restricted in its scope. Here is a description and the full title:

Plantarum Succulentarum, complectens, hasce insequentes plantas, Aloen scilicet, Ficoiden, Cerei, Melocardum aliasque ejus generis, quae in horto sicco coli non possunt. Secundum prototypum, puta naturam in tabellis aeneis insculptas, Earundem descriptiones huc accedunt, et cultura.

The book is in 4to. and planned to include 50 coloured plates. Publication was spread over eleven years: Decade I appeared in 1716, II in 1717, III in 1725, IV and V in 1727. The text is in both Latin and English. A second edition in 4to. was issued in 1734, although some authorities state 1739. RICHARD BRADLEY was also the author of another book published in London in 1721, namely: "*A Philosophi-*

cal Account of the Works of Nature" in 4to. with 194 pages and 28 plates. Plate No. 2, figs. III, IV, V and VI are of cacti. Some copies of this work are coloured throughout; I have also seen uncoloured copies.

Now we come to a work which was referred to by the great Linnaeus as "the most complete botanical work the world has ever seen." Whether this was true at the time, I do not know, but it certainly is a monumental work. The author was DILLENIUS (Johann Jakob Dillen 1684-1747). The work is a catalogue or list of the plants grown by James Sherard in his garden at Eltham, Kent, and was illustrated by the author with over 300 plates, 94 of which are of succulent plants. Many of the plates depict Mesembryanthema: an indication of the interest which these then new South African plants aroused in the minds of the early botanists. As a matter of fact, there are 55 species of the genus described in this work according to Dr. Pulteney, and 33 according to William Curtis. Nearly all the plates are full page, although occasionally there are two or three to a page, and the delineating is quite good. The description of "*Hortus Elthamensis*" is as follows:

Seu plantarum rariorum quas in horto suo Elthami incantio coluit Vir ornatissimis et praestantissimus Jacobus Sherard, delineationes at descriptiones.

Folio. 325 plates (1-324, 1 unnumbered) 2 Vols., or 2 Vols. in 1, London, 1732. The plates are all uncoloured. With this work I have mentioned the last of the pre-Linnaean books which have a place in a library of literature dealing with succulents. I would ask the reader to bear in mind the fact that I am writing only of



FIG. 88

Dillenius *Hortus Elthamensis*, 2 vols. Folio—London 1732.
Glottiphyllum linguiforme is illustrated on the open page.

books which were published in England, and do not include consideration of any continental work.

"The Curious and Profitable Gardener," by JOHN COWELL of Hoxton, containing four parts in the main body of the work, viz.: "Improving land by grain and seeds, Cultivating the choicest fruits, Raising flowers from seeds, Management of fruit trees, etc., to which is added An exact description of the great American Aloe, its manner of blossoming, and uses, together with the culture of that, and many other rare Exotic plants; with an account of the most beautiful kinds of Torch Thistles, and their flowers, etc.; Also the history of the Glastenbury Thorn, and the peculiar qualifications of that wonderful plant. Adorn'd with curious figures." Such is the title of this interesting item. The interest in succulent plants of the author is exemplified by the chapters on the *Agave americana*, and the species of *Cereus* which are described. The book is 8vo., consisting of 193 pages, divided into two parts: Part I of 126 pages, Part II of 67 pages. The second part commences with a description of the "American Aloe" (*Agave*), with a detailed account of the flowering of the plant in the author's garden—this account, which consists of thirty-two pages, forms chapter one of the second part. The account of the flowering and description of the *Cereus* species forms chapter two, and consists of pages 33-43. The third and last chapter of part two is of little interest from a succulent plant point of view, and is devoted to the "Glastenbury Thorn" (a species of spiny tree with, apparently, biblical connections). Part two of the book is unillustrated, but there is a folding plate at page 20 in part one which depicts among other plants a Cactus, possibly *C. triangularis*. The date of publication of this rare book was 1730 in London, and a second edition was published in 1732.

PHILIP MILLER, F.R.S., is the author of the next book to be examined. He was born in or near London in the year 1691. His father was gardener to the Company of Apothecaries, and Philip succeeded him as gardener in charge of the Botanic Garden at Chelsea in 1722. In 1724 he produced the first edition in two volumes, 8vo., of his *"Gardener's Dictionary,"* but I would add that the edition of one folio volume which appeared in 1731 is most generally considered to be the first edition. However, I do not propose to deal with these, but let us look at the Eleventh Edition of the Dictionary which was issued in 1759. This is notable not only on account of its large size (folio, 338 pages), but because it was the first of the series to adopt the names and system of Linnaeus. It contains quite a lot of information on succulent plants, and in it are mentioned 6 species of cacti, 11 species of *Crassula*, 32 species of *Euphorbia*, 47 species of *Mesembryanthemum*, 25 *Aloes*, 8 *Agaves* and various other succulents. The work appears to be little known and is quite difficult to obtain, although other editions are comparatively common. The volume includes a frontispiece and 19 uncoloured plates. The year 1760 was marked by the publication of a work in two volumes, folio, by Miller entitled, *"Figures of the most beautiful, useful and uncommon plants described in The Gardener's Dictionary, exhibited on 300 Copper Plates."* These volumes were intended to illustrate one or more species of all the genera of plants, but this task was too big, so they were confined to the most beautiful or uncommon plants. Adapted to the Dictionary, the work was started in 1755 and completed in 1760. All the plates illustrated in colour are drawn from plants grown by Miller in the Botanic Garden at Chelsea. Included, according to the Index, are plates of 1 *Agave*, 2 *Aloes*, 1 *Crassula*, 2 *Mesembryanthema*, 1 *Opuntia*, 1 *Senecio*, and 1 *Stapelia*. The complete work consists of title page as given, dedication, preface vi pps., 200 pages of text, and 300 full page coloured plates and 2 indices. In 1768

appeared the Eighth Edition of the Dictionary: this, I notice, is the one most frequently mentioned in books on succulent plants, due, no doubt, to the fact that it was the first edition to adopt entirely the system of Linnaeus. As I have said earlier, the Seventh Edition also adopted this system and was the first to do so in part, though not entirely, as in the case of plants not fully known to Linnaeus the system of Tournefort was employed. In the Eighth Edition the reader will find mention of 8 Agaves, 23 Aloes, 6 Cacti, 11 Crassulas, 32 Euphorbias, 46 Mesembryanthema and many other succulents. It will be noticed that there is one less Mesembryanthemum in this edition. The full work consists of frontispiece, dedication as in the former edition, and 333 leaves with 20 plates, and is in folio. This was the last edition published by the author, whose death occurred three years later in 1771.

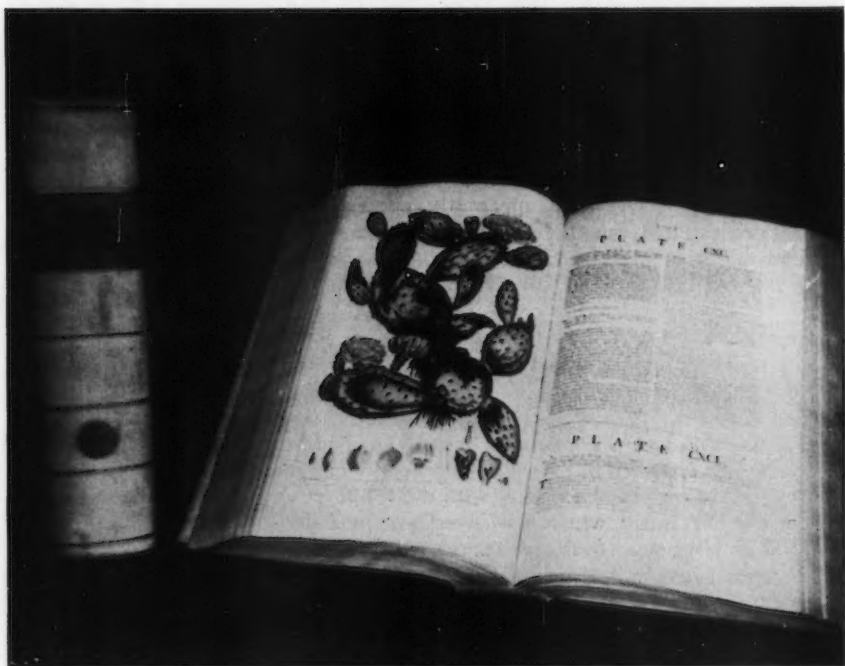


FIG. 89

Miller's *Gardeners Dictionary*, 8th Edition—London 1768.

The book on the right is *Illustrations to Miller's Plants*—London 1760.

In 1787 there was published the first number of a botanical magazine which was destined to continue to be published right up to the present year without a break: nearly 160 years under the direction of eleven successive editors, each of whom contributed much to the success of the undertakings. Started by WILLIAM CURTIS in 1787 under the title of "*Curtis's Botanical Magazine or Flower Garden Displayed*," it set out to illustrate and describe in a popular but scientific manner the most ornamental foreign plants for garden and greenhouse. During the years over ten thousand coloured plates have been issued, many of which are of succulent plants. I have for years collected the succulent plates from Curtis, and one

day hope to complete a set of them, as indeed I hope to do the same as regard the Loddige plates which I intend to mention later in this review. It may be of interest to give the names of the successive editors of this most interesting publication. They are as follows:

1787-1800	WILLIAM CURTIS
1801-1826	JOHN SIMS
1827-1844	SAMUEL CURTIS AND SIR W. J. HOOKER
1845-1864	SIR W. J. HOOKER
1865-1902	SIR J. D. HOOKER
1903-1904	SIR J. D. HOOKER ASSISTED BY W. B. HEMSLEY
1905-1906	SIR W. T. THISLETON-DYER
1907-1920	SIR DAVID PRAIN
1922-1933	OTTO STAPF
1933-1941	SIR ARTHUR W. HILL
1941-1947	A. D. COTTON
1948-	SIR W. B. TURRILL

A truly great achievement, this, and one that is still continuing. Complete sets of the work are quite scarce, and fortunate indeed is the man who can say: "I have a Curtis complete." Up to the end of 1947 a set would comprise 164 volumes and three parts, plus various indices, volumes of dedication, and other matter which I need not detail here. (The current plates are now produced by four-colour process letter press printing instead of being hand coloured. S. E. H.)

The dean of succulent collectors at the beginning of the nineteenth century was ADRIAN HARDY HAWORTH (1768-1833). He was a collector who wrote about his plants and devoted much time to their study. After one or two small contributions to various journals he produced his first book which was the beginning of a series of books devoted to his favorite plants. The title of this work is "*Observations on the Genus Mesembryanthemum*," London, 1794-1795. It is 8vo. and was written in two parts; the number of pages is 480, and there are no illustrations. Only one genus, *Mesembryanthemum* (sens. lat.), is dealt with as suggested in the title, and in this work the total of species given is 132.

The most important botanical collector of this period was FRANCIS MASSON (1741-1805). He was born in Aberdeen, became a gardener, and secured a post at Kew under William Aiton, head of the establishment at that time. Sir Joseph Banks suggested that Masson should go abroad to collect seeds and plants for the Gardens, and in 1772 he was sent to the Cape for this purpose. His first journey lasted two years. He returned again to South Africa in 1786 and remained there until 1795. During all these years he worked hard, and was responsible for the introduction of very many new plants. One has only to examine the Botanical Magazine of this period to realize the extent of his discoveries. South Africa was not by any means the only place to which Masson journeyed in the interests of botany; he also went to at least ten other countries, but it is his African journeys that produced so much of interest to succulent collectors. If any of my readers are interested in the travels undertaken in the Cape in 1772-1774, I would refer them to Masson's own account, published in the "Philosophical Transactions," 1775, entitled: "*An Account of three Journeys from the Cape Town into the Southern parts of Africa, etc.*" This is unfortunately quite difficult to obtain, but is most interesting. The famous book on Stapeliads in which he describes and figures 41 species is known by repute to most students of succulent plants. I say "by repute" because it is a very rare book and seldom occurs for sale. The work actually appeared in 1797, although dated 1796. The plates are all coloured and are supposed to have been executed by a Swedish soldier who was Masson's guide on his journey of 1772, although it is possible that at least a few of them were done

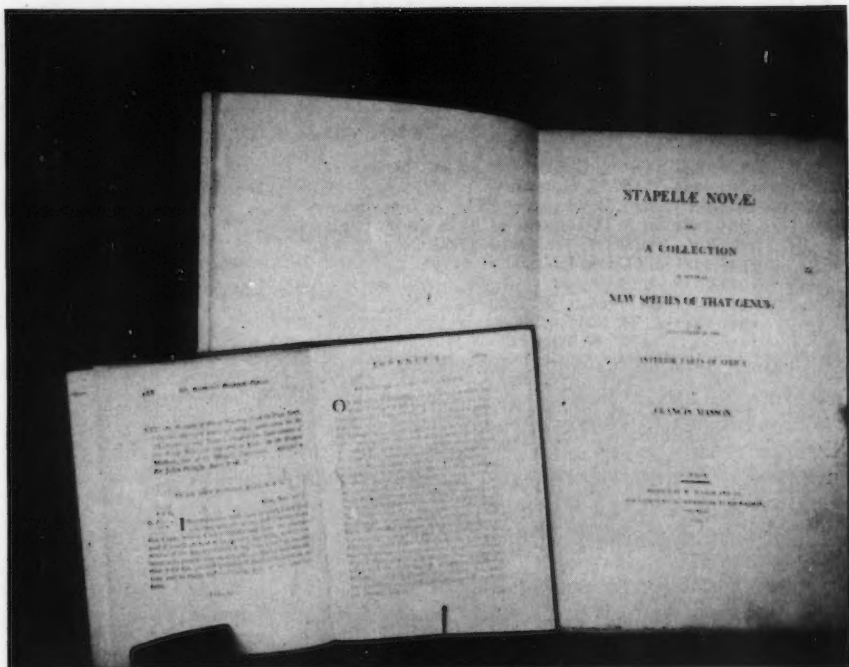


FIG. 90

Masson's *Stapeliae Novae*—London 1796 and *Masson's Travels*—London 1775.

by Masson himself. Here, then, is a description of the book. The title page reads as follows: "*Stapeliae Novae or, a Collection of Several New Species of that Genus Discovered in the Interior Parts of Africa*" by FRANCIS MASSON. This is followed by a two-page dedication to the King; next, a four-page preface, and then the body of the work proper: 15 pages of descriptions, followed by the 41 coloured plates. The work is in folio. It may be of interest to recall that six plants in this work or known as "Masson's Lost Plants" because, since he figured and described them, they have never again been found and collected. The six plants are *Huernia venusta*, *Stapelia irrorata*, *Stapelia vetula*, *Carralluma arida*, *Carralluma parviflora* and *Stapelia sororia*.

A large work published in 1800 contained an article entitled "Cactus." This was the "*Encyclopedia Londonensis*." There is a general description of the family Cactaceae, citing a few genera such as *Melocactus*, *Opuntia*, *Cereus* and *Mammillaria*, and the work is of interest if it is borne in mind that there was a dearth of literature on the subject at that time. The article is in 4to., and consists of 5 pages and 2 plates.

In 1803 appeared the second work of A. H. HAWORTH—a sizeable volume not entirely devoted to plants. Actually the body of the work was on Lepidoptera, but the portion on plants which was issued with the first part is of interest because it deals with over a hundred species belonging to the following genera: *Mesembryanthemum*, *Tetragonia*, *Portulaca*, *Saxifraga*, etc. The book is in 8vo. and consists of 6 Dissertations, the last being an explanation of various technical terms

used in botany. The total number of pages is 204. There are, in common with all Haworth's works, no illustrations. The full title is: "*Miscellanea Naturalea, sive Dissertationes variae ad Historiam naturalem spectantes*," London, 1803. This book was followed by another work by the same author, this time not in book form but as a contribution to the Transactions of the Linnean Society, of which learned body A. H. HAWORTH was a fellow: "*A New Arrangement of the Genus Aloe*, with a Chronological Sketch of the Progressive Knowledge of that Genus, and of Other Succulent Genera." This was the first attempt at any form of a monograph on Aloes in England, and the work deals with 51 species, plus a further 9 which were known but imperfectly to the author. The paper forms part of Vol. VII, is in 4to., and has 28 pages. It was published in London in 1804.

The next work of interest was published in 1810-1813 by W. ARON, the head of the Kew establishment. The title explains the work, and I need add no further comment except to say that the edition mentioned is the second, and is much superior to the earlier one of which I have not spoken. Title is: "*Hortus Kewensis*, or a Catalogue of the Plants Cultivated in the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew," 5 Vols., 8vo.

We return to A. H. HAWORTH for our next book, which is an enumeration or catalogue of succulent plants cultivated in or near London, the title of which is: "*Synopsis Plantarum Succulentarum*," it has 334 pages, is 8vo., and as usual is unillustrated. Among the plants enumerated are 31 species of *Stapelia* and no fewer than 206 of *Mesembryanthemum* (sens. lat.). It was published in London in 1812; price, by the way, at that time 10/6d!

At the time that Haworth was writing and publishing his work on succulent plants, there was at Hackney the firm of CONRAD LODDIGE & SONS, nurserymen who had a quite remarkable collection of rare foreign plants. Many of their South African plants were acquired by Haworth, and I believe he presented many plants from his own extensive collection to the nursery. The firm of Loddige commenced in 1817 to publish a periodical entitled: "*The Botanical Cabinet*, consisting of Coloured Delineations of Plants from All Countries, with a Short Account of Each, Directions for Management, etc." The illustrations figured a large number of succulent plants, and are in colour. The plates are the work of GEORGE COOK, famous for his accurate delineation of plants. The work was issued in two editions, small 8vo. and another large paper edition, which is much to be preferred. I have many of the plates in my own collection, and hope that I may complete them some day. The work ceased publication in the year 1833, and a complete set comprises twenty volumes.

In 1819 appeared "*Supplementum Plantarum Succulentarum sistens Plantas novas vel nuper introductas sive omissas, etc.*," a volume of 160 pages, 8vo., forming an extension of the previous work by HAWORTH, and published in London, as were all his works. A monograph was attempted and published, the title of which was: "*Saxifragacearum Enumeratio, accedunt Revisiones Plantarum Succulentarum*," London, 1821: this was the next work by A. H. HAWORTH, and as its title suggests, is a work on Saxifragas plus some further revisions on succulents in general. It has 62 pages, unillustrated. The last work of this author dealing with succulents and issued as a book was: "*Revisiones Plantarum Succulentarum*." The title describes the contents of some 207 pages in 8vo., published in London in 1821.

We now leave Haworth for a mention of another author named WILLIAM J. BURCHELL, noted African traveller and explorer, who was much interested in the

plants and animals he encountered in his journeys. In his work in folio entitled: "*Travels in the Interior of Southern Africa*" (London, 1822-1824), we find on page 310 of Vol. I the account of how he picked up from the ground what he thought to be a prettily marked stone, and found to his great surprise that it was a species of the Mesembryanthemum group. This plant, and other similar species that Burchell found, were destined to be raised to generic rank one hundred years later by that doyen of succulent collectors, the late Dr. N. E. Brown of Kew, who founded the genus Lithops (Stoneface; from the Greek lithos, a stone, and ops, a face). The plant that Burchell found is known now as *Lithops turbiniformis* N. E. Br. As a matter of interest, the drawing that Burchell made of the plant was sent to Haworth who named the plant Mesembryanthemum turbiniforme; this name was in use until 1922.

The next date of importance is 1824 and the seven years following up to 1831, during which time A. H. HAWORTH contributed 13 decades of "*Description of New Succulent Plants*" to a scientific periodical of the time entitled "The Philosophical Magazine." This was about the last important work which had a bearing on succulent plants published by this author. It will be seen from the foregoing dates that this collector, author and student dominated the succulent field for close to forty years, and indirectly has enriched our knowledge and interest immeasurably.

I will mention here a publication which appeared as a periodical between the years 1815-1847 entitled: "*The Botanical Register*." Featured among the coloured plates are many of succulent plants. The first 14 volumes were edited by SYDENHAM EDWARDS, and the following 38 by JOHN LINDLEY: there is also an appendix "Vegetation of the Swan River" by JOHN LINDLEY, issued in 1839.

During the early years of the nineteenth century, a keen collector and student of rare plants was the Duke of Bedford, whose gardens at Woburn Abbey were renowned for their beauty. Among the plants cultivated was a fine collection of cacti. In a book, the full title of which is: "Journal of a Horticultural Tour through Germany, Belgium and part of France in the Autumn of 1835" we find a sub-title which runs thus: "to which is added a *Catalogue of the different species of Cactae in the Gardens at Woburn Abbey*." The author is J. FORBES, the work is 8vo., has coloured plates, and was published in 1837.

In 1843 appeared a little booklet by R. TYAS, the title of which was: "*The Cactus, Its Propagation, Cultivation and General Treatment*, to which is added a select list of Cactaceous Plants;" size of booklet: post 8vo., pages 16, and 1 coloured plate; London, 1843. I hope that collectors of the period did not give their cacti the "general treatment" recommended!

WILLIAM HENRY HARVEY was a botanist and author who issued the First Edition of an important systematic work, the Second Edition of which I want to speak of briefly here. The work is: "*The Genera of South African Plants Arranged According to the Natural System*." The Second Edition was edited by J. D. HOOKER, who was at that time Director at Kew, and the work was published after Harvey's death. Publication was simultaneous in London and Cape Town in the year 1868. As may be expected, the South African succulent genera are dealt with, and students of this kind of flora should have a copy in their library. The complete work should have 483 pages including index; it is unillustrated, and there should be an extra leaf—unnumbered—inserted at page 356: "Order 121 bis Musaceae." The book is 8vo.

In the year 1876 there was published in the "*Gardener's Chronicle*" an article

by N. E. BROWN, a name that needs no introduction to students of succulent plants. I will not say more here of this particular article, as I intend to deal more fully with N. E. Brown's work farther on in this article.

Therefore I will move on to a little book entitled "*The Cactus and Other Tropical Succulents, with Directions for Constructing a Miniature Greenhouse*" by H. ALLNUTT. It is fcap. 8vo. and includes 59 illustrations; it was published in 1877 in London. The book contains no original work, but consists of a series of extracts from other books and quotations from the works of other authors such as Jackson, Loudon, Thompson, etc., some of whom I have written of earlier. The frontispiece is a copy of the plate which accompanied Mr. Jackson's article on cacti in the "Student" of 1872—this plate was a photograph of a selected group of cacti taken at Kew.

One of the most notable private collectors of the late nineteenth century was Mr. J. T. PEACOCK, then resident of Sudbury House, Hammersmith, long since demolished. In 1878 he published at his own expense a list of the succulent plants in his own collection, also the plants in various public collections—a slender booklet in blue paper covers. Not many copies have survived as a link with the more prominent collectors and collections of sixty years ago. Here is the description: "*List of Succulent Plants in the Collection of Mr. J. T. Peacock, at Sudbury House, the Octagon House at Kew, The Alexandra Palace Conservatories, and the Royal Botanical Gardens, Regents Park.*" 12mo., 16 pages, 1 plate, London, 1878.

In the "Journal of the Linnean Society" of the same year there was published an article by N. E. BROWN entitled "*The Stapelieae of Thunberg's Herbarium, with Descriptions of four new Genera of Stapelieae,*" 8vo., 10 pages, 2 plates, London, 1878. Also in the same year in the above Journal a paper by GEORGE BENTHAM appeared in Vol. 17, No. 100. The work is: "*Notes on Euphorbiaceae,*" 82 pages, 8vo.

The year 1880 saw the publication of a paper by J. G. BAKER: "*A Synopsis of Aloineae, and Yuccoideae*" in the "Journal of the Linnean Society," Botany, Vol. 18.

"*Cactaceous Plants, their History and Culture.*" This is the title of a small book issued at 1/- by the Horticultural Press; the author was LEWIS CASTLE; the book is crown 8vo., has 93 pages and 15 figures, London, 1884.

WILLIAM WATSON was an assistant curator at Kew Gardens, and in 1889 there was published a book by him entitled "*Cactus Culture for Amateurs,*" 8vo., 246 pages, 90 figures. The author started articles on cacti in 1885 in a periodical called "The Bazaar," and these articles, together with others published in following years, are here brought together in book form. The little work had quite a good reception, and has since run to four or five editions. The First Edition of this book is quite difficult to find now.

There were several commercial growers of succulent plants in England at the end of the nineteenth and beginning of the twentieth centuries, and one was F. A. WALTON of Handsworth, near Birmingham. This grower carried a large stock of plants, and in 1890 he issued a catalogue which included hints for successful cultivation. There are 52 pages, with 170 illustrations; the prices and names of 3350 succulent plants are to be found in this publication.

Another grower who had a large and fine collection of succulent plants was Mr. C. G. LUDFORD, who was also resident near Birmingham. Unlike Mr. Walton, he was not strictly a commercial grower but rather a private collector who sometimes sold plants to other private collectors. During the years 1890-1900 he issued

catalogues of plants which contained hints on cultivation. Readers may be curious to know why I include catalogues in this article on succulent literature, when there are so many hundreds of catalogues of various descriptions issued every year. The reason is that in the period under review this number of easily obtainable books on succulents was very small: only one or two were available to the amateur grower, such as Watson, Castle and Allnutt. Therefore the best of the catalogues, such as those just described, were valued very highly by collectors for their informative use, quite apart from any commercial considerations. Therefore I feel that they should find a place in this article if only to put on record the efforts of some of the early enthusiasts.

In 1898 a Society was formed to bring together succulent plant growers for their mutual interest and instruction. WALTON was the organizer of the project, and in the same year he started to issue "*The Cactus Journal*," priced at sixpence per part, containing articles with a fair number of illustrations by private collectors and nurserymen. The periodical had a run of only two years, and ceased to appear at the turn of the century. The probable reason for the end of the Journal (and, incidentally, the end of Walton as a grower a little while after) was the sudden and sweeping interest which developed at this time among fanciers for Orchids: a swing away from succulent plants which was to last for thirty years. A complete set of this old Journal comprises 384 pages in 2 volumes, 8vo., illustrated, London, 1898-1900.

The last article I have found from F. A. WALTON was published in the "Wide World Magazine" in 1900 and comprises 8 pages with 13 illustrations. The title is "*Adventures in Search of Wild Cacti*."

A private collector was responsible for a little booklet which appeared at Croydon in 1901? entitled "*Cactuses, How to Grow Them*," in 12mo., of 8 pages, unillustrated. The author was W. J. SKINNER. Whether the booklet was ever sold or merely distributed to personal friends I have been unable to discover. Perhaps a reader of this can tell me.

A little pamphlet much after the style of the preceding appeared in Liverpool in 1902, also of 8 pages, unillustrated, in 8vo. The author was J. W. WILSON; the title: "*The Economic Properties of Agave americana (The American Aloe)*". The question I asked of the above by W. J. Skinner also applies to this.

"*A Kalanchoe Hybrid*" is the title of an interesting paper published in 1903 in *Annals of Botany* XVII, No. LXVI. As "Morphological Notes—IX" it forms pages 435-441, with three plates. The hybrid which forms the subject of the paper is *K. kewensis*, and the author W. T. THISTLETON-DYER.

A large work originally published in German and issued in four parts was translated into English and published at Oxford in 1903. The author was A. F. W. SCHIMPER, and the English edition was translated and edited by W. R. FISHER. The section that will interest students of succulent plants is entitled "*Deserts*" and comprises pages 605-650, with 14 plates. It is in 8vo., and the title of the complete work is "*Plant Geography Upon a Physiological Basis*."

"A Contribution to Annals of Botany," Vol. XVIII, 1904, next calls for our attention. It is an admirable treatise based on a microscopical examination of one species of the genus *Mammillaria*, and deals with cell structure and the growth of the plant strictly from a scientific angle. The author is O. V. DARBISHIRE, and the article: "*Observations on Mammillaria elongata*," comprising 42 pages and 4 plates.

An important work which should be in the library of every serious student

of the genus was published in 1904, and is: "*Revision of the Stapelieae of Tropical and Southern Africa*" by the late Dr. N. E. BROWN of Kew. It forms Vol. 4, Section 1 of "*Flora of Tropical Africa*." This work of Dr. Brown's also appears unchanged in the "*Flora Capensis*" Vol. 4, Section 1, 1909.

The next article of interest was written by R. I. LYNCH, and was published in the "*Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society*." It runs to 30 pages and has 18 illustrations. Originally a report of a lecture delivered to the Society in Nov., 1907, it was reissued as a separate in the same year under the title "*Succulent Plants*."

Another article from the same Journal was published the following year. Its author is E. A. BOWLES, and the article deals with the planting of various species of cacti, etc., outdoors in England, and includes a table of results after three years of observation. The title is: "*Hardy Cacti and Other Succulents*." It comprises 7 pages and 3 plates.

I have mentioned earlier that Orchids became, shall I say, fashionable at the beginning of the present century, and many large and valuable collections were formed by enthusiasts. An exception was the late Mr. Charles Darrah of Manchester, a wealthy business man and plant collector. After his death, the very large collection of succulent plants he had gathered together was presented in the year 1903 to the City of Manchester by members of his family. The City Corporation provided a very large greenhouse to accommodate the plants, and in 1908 the Parks and Cemeteries Committee published a catalogue, priced 6d., for the benefit of visitors. The catalogue is in grey paper covers, and the title is: "*Collection of Cacti (Alexandra Park)*." The booklet is 12mo., 129 pages and 12 plates. It is now quite scarce as may be expected after the passage of forty years.

A little booklet was issued by a private enthusiast to a few friends under the title: "*Cacti, Grandest Flowers on Earth*," measuring only $4\frac{3}{4}$ " x $3\frac{3}{8}$ ", and comprising 16 pages, unillustrated. It was printed at Spalding in 1912, and the authoress was E. M. WORTH.

One of the most notable students of South African plants was the late RUDOLPH MARLOTH. Most of his work is in German and therefore has no place in this article, but his life's work—a monumental Flora in four volumes—was published in London and Cape Town, hence I give it here. There is, as may be expected, a section dealing with succulent plants, and there are some very fine coloured plates. The complete work is as follows: "*The Flora of South Africa*, with Synoptical Tables of the Genera of the Higher Plants," with 2 portraits, 180 coloured plates, 96 plain plates; imp. 8vo., 4 volumes in 6, London and Cape Town 1913-1932. The volumes 1 and 4 were issued first, and volumes 2 and 3 some years later; this was due to various delays in publication, one of which was the fact that material for volume 4 was ready for publication before that for volumes 2 and 3. Copies complete with the full number of plates are very difficult to obtain due to the fact that the whole stock of plates for volumes 1 and 4 were destroyed in a fire in Cape Town.

A little illustrated booklet appeared under the title "*Practical Hints on the Culture of Cacti*:" the author was H. G. BOURNE, and there is no date. This is all that I can contribute regarding this publication as I do not possess a copy, but I believe it was issued late in 1913 or early 1914, so I insert it at this place. I would be pleased to hear from anyone having a knowledge of the work.

A valuable paper was published in the "*Journal of the Linnean Society*," Botany



FIG. 91

R. Marloth's *Flora of South Africa*—London and Cape Town 1913-32.

Vol. XLV, No. 301 in 1920. The author was N. E. BROWN, and the paper comprises pages 53-140, with 6 plates; the title is: "*New and Old Species of Mesembryanthemum, with Critical Notes.*"

As a description of the next work I cannot do better than to quote the title in full: "*The Flowering Plants of South Africa, a Magazine Containing Hand-coloured Figures, with Descriptions of the Flowering Plants Indigenous to South Africa.*" Publication commenced in 1921 under the editorship of I. B. POLE-EVANS, and the first 24 volumes appeared at the rate of one per year, issued in four quarterly parts. With Vol. 25 the title was changed to "*The Flowering Plants of Africa*" in order, as is stated, to enable the publication to embrace a much wider field of material. The plates are very fine, and very many of them are of succulent plants. The work is valuable because many of the plants figured are recent discoveries. (The present editor is Dr. R. A. Dyer and the publishing is transferred to Cape Town. S. E. H.)

I have mentioned the "Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society" before, and here I bring another copy to the attention of my readers. Issued in 1921 and forming Volume XLVI of this admirable publication, it is a monograph—the most complete to date in England—of the genus *Sedum*. The author is Dr. R. L. PRAEGER; the title: "*An Account of the Genus Sedum as Found in Cultivation.*" There are 314 pages of text and 185 text figures. It has become quite scarce of late, but copies do turn up now and then.

The "Journal of the Linnean Society" in 1928 published another paper by N. E. BROWN under the title: "*Mesembryanthemum and Allied Genera.*" There are 15 pages of text, and the paper is valuable to students, as, indeed, is all the work of this author.

One of the largest and most carefully cultivated collections of both cacti and other succulent plants was owned by a private collector in Essex. His collection was known to many for the rarity and numbers of his specimen plants. In 1930 the owner issued at his own expense a little book dealing with cultivation and illustrated with photographs of plants in the collection. The author and owner of the collection was T. M. ENDEAN. His little book was entitled: "*Cacti Culture,*" and has 32 pages with 6 plates.

I have not until now given in much detail the works of N. E. BROWN, except to mention the larger papers by this author in their appropriate places according to the dates of publication. Therefore as I now come to a large work of which he was the co-author, I propose to give first a description of this work followed by details of most of his writings on *Mesembryanthema* which were, unfortunately for enthusiasts, published in many different journals and periodicals over a long period of time, and are now difficult to obtain. To assist those who have an interest in the writings of N. E. BROWN, I will give a list of all the more important contributions, and where they can be found. First let us look at the large work which I mentioned earlier. The title is "*Mesembryanthema—Descriptions with Chapters on Cultivation and General Ecology.*" The authors are N. E. BROWN, A. TISCHER and M. C. KARSTEN; the editor is E. J. LABARRE. An attractive volume, size Cr. 4to., in three languages: English, German and Dutch. The illustrations are excellent, and in the absence of a complete monograph (this item deals only with some stemless forms and new discoveries named by Dr. Brown) the work should be in every library which treats of succulent plants. For details, I would mention that there are 323 pages, 2 coloured plates, and 180 text illustrations. The work was published at Ashford in 1931.

The following are details of writings of N. E. BROWN which I have not mentioned previously in this article, but which I should place on record collectively because there are so many dates involved that it would cause much unnecessary repetition if I listed each in its appropriate place according to date of publication.

In "Journal of Botany"

Vol. 65 (1927) page 348 "*Two new Mesembryanthemae.*"

Vol. 66 (1928) pages 75, 106, 138, 171, 265, 322 and

Vol. 67 (1929) page 17 "*Mesembryanthemum and Allied Genera.*"

The latter series included an alphabetical review of genera which was discontinued after "*Cheiridopsis.*"

In "Bulletin of the Royal Botanic Gardens," Kew

Vol. for 1908 page 407

1911 pages 82, 313, 357

1912 page 277

1913 page 118

1914 page 167

1929 page 56

In "The Gardener's Chronicle"

Including: "*Mesembryanthemum and Some New Genera Separated from it.*"

Vol. VI (1876) pages 8, 772

X (1878) page 138

XXV (1886)	page 373	
XXXII (1902)	pages 190, 350	
XXXIV (1903)	page 131	
LVIII (1915)	page 197	
LX (1916)	pages 204, 252	
LXIV (1918)	pages 145, 176	
LXX (1921)	to	Main body of monograph
LXXI (1922)		
LXXVIII (1925)	to	
XCI (1932)		
C (1936)		
	page 164 (posthumous)	

In addition to the above, N. E. BROWN wrote on the Mesembryanthema in a book by J. BURTT-DAVY entitled: "*A Manual of the Flowering Plants and Ferns of the Transvaal, with Swaziland, South Africa*" which was published in London in 1926. There is much more of the work of N. E. Brown which has been published, but it has no place in this article because it appeared in various foreign journals and scientific publications.

There is a book called "*The New Illustrated Gardening Encyclopedia*" by R. Sudell (London, 1932) which is of interest because it contains a section on cacti by E. SHURLY, who has written many general articles on cultivation.

Once again I mention the Royal Horticultural Society for another work by R. L. PRAEGER. It is: "*Sempervivums, an Account of the Sempervivum Group*." This work is not a volume of the Journal, but a book published under the auspices of the Royal Horticultural Society. It has 265 pages roy. 8vo., with 107 text illustrations, and was published in London in 1932. In common with the monograph on Sedums, it is quite scarce.

The Cactus and Succulent Society of Great Britain was formed in 1932 by a few enthusiasts with Mr. E. Shurly as Hon. Secretary and Mrs. V. HIGGINS as editor of "*The Cactus Journal*," the first number of which was published that year. A quarterly publication, it appeared regularly until 1939, when publication ceased due to war conditions. The Journal reappeared in 1946* under the able editorship of Mr. E. SHURLY and is still being published: let us hope it will continue to appear for a long time yet. The Journals are well illustrated and contain many valuable articles by authoritative writers.

One of the most useful books for the amateur grower and collector which has ever been published in England appeared in 1933. The authoress was MRS. VERA HIGGINS, who is known here and abroad for the excellence of her work both in the authoritative accuracy of her botanical knowledge, and for her ability to reduce formidable scientific phrasing down to easily read, instructive matter for the purely amateur grower who wishes to know how best to care for his or her plants. The book is: "*The Study of Cacti*," and has 164 pages with 8 plates and a folding table; London, 1933.

In the "Journal of the Linnean Society," Botany. Vol. XLIX, No. 332, 1935, is to be found a most useful paper on a plant of which information of value botanically is quite difficult to find. The plant is *Testudinaria elephantipes*, and the paper is entitled: "*Observations on the formation, development and structure of the tuber of Testudinaria elephantipes, and on the origin of the vegetative shoot*." The author is E. N. SPARSHOTT, and the paper comprises pages 593-610 of the journal; it is illustrated with 1 plate (No. 32) and 4 text figures.

*Name changed to "The Cactus and Succulent Journal of Great Britain."

In 1935 an English edition of a most valuable German work was published. The work in its original form was "*Die Sukkulente*," by H. JACOBSEN, Berlin, 1933; the English edition was translated by Mrs. V. HIGGINS and published in 1935. All English growers of succulent plants are indebted to the translator of the English edition for her work in making available to them this authentic book. The title is: "*Succulent Plants*," there are 309 pages and 277 illustrations in the text.

In the same year there were published in the *Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society* Vol. LX, two articles dealing with succulent plants. The first is in Part 4 of the volume, entitled: "*Succulents other than Cacti*," an interesting paper comprising pages 162-170. The author is C. D. O'DONOGHUE. The second contribution appears in Part 10 and is by the HON. MRS. RYDER, a description of a collecting trip in South Africa, illustrated with 12 photographs, and comprising 5 pages; it is entitled: "*The Flowers of the Little Karroo*." Both these parts were published in London in 1935.

The famous firm of W. T. NEALE & Co. of Worthing published a catalogue of 200 pages 8vo. illustrated with 160 photographs, which is an interesting book to have in a collection. Although long out of print, copies are still fairly common and not too difficult to obtain. The catalogue was issued in 1935 for 1 shilling.

An interesting paper entitled "*Sempervivum*," author H. F. R. MILLER, was published in the *Royal Horticultural Society Journal* in July, 1937. It is illustrated with 4 plates, and comprises pages 277-285. The journal is 8vo. and is published in London.

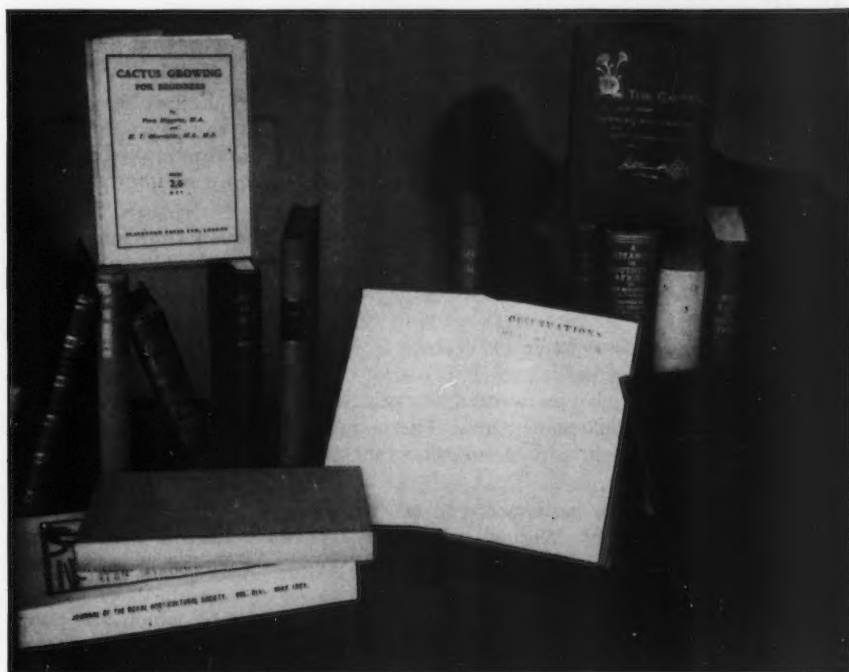


FIG. 92

A few English succulent books.

The *Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society* printed a paper by V. HIGGINS in the year 1937 entitled: "*Desert Plants*." This paper is a general review of Xerophytes and comprises 9 pages with 4 plates, and appeared in Vol. LXII, Part 12 of the *Journal*.

The same authoress collaborated with H. T. MARRABLE in producing a little book for the guidance of those who have little or no knowledge of the care of succulents. It was entitled: "*Cactus Growing for Beginners*," cr. 8vo., and was sold at a price well within the reach of all. There are 84 pages and 12 excellent illustrations. It was published in London in 1937.

A valuable work which is now unfortunately quite scarce is "*Cacti, a Gardener's Handbook for their Identification and Cultivation*" by J. BORG. This is the most authoritative work published in England since Mrs. V. HIGGINS' "*Study of Cacti*" in 1933. A handsome volume of 419 pages, with 47 plates, dealing with no fewer than 1187 species as well as varieties and forms. It is a work which should be in every succulent collector's library. Publication was in London, 1937.

H. A. DAY was the author of a little book which appeared under the title: "*Flowers of the Desert; How to Grow Cacti and Other Succulent Plants*," with 168 pages 8vo. and 4 plates in London, 1938. For a description and assessment of its value to succulent collectors, I would refer the reader to the review of the book published in "the *Cactus Journal*" of the Cactus and Succulent Society of Great Britain in June, 1938.

A paper of value to students of succulent plants, illustrated with accurate line drawings of six species, was published in 1940 in the botanical journal entitled "*The New Flora and Silva*." "*Succulent Senecios*" is the title of the paper, and it is by V. HIGGINS; it forms pages 164-171 of Vol. XII, No. 3 (No. 47), 8vo., published in London.

One of a series of monographs published by the British Empire Vegetation Committee is the "*Vegetation of South Africa*," a book of 235 pages 8vo. with 23 figures in the text, 12 maps and 17 photographic illustrations published in London in 1938. Chapter 9 dealing with Semi-desert Vegetation is of interest to the student of succulent plants.

"*The Cultivation of Succulents*," by H. JACOBSEN, is another translation from the German done for the benefit of English enthusiasts by Mrs. V. HIGGINS. It is a most useful little book, and comprises 109 pages with 8 illustrations, published in London in 1939.

"*Grow Them Indoors*" by A. H. WOOD is an interesting book devoted to plants which can be grown in the house. It is one of "The Small Garden" Series, and contains a most useful chapter written in easily understandable language dealing with cacti and other succulent plants. The complete book is of 186 pages, and there are 18 good photographs of succulents included. The book was published in London in 1941.

A commercial grower has issued quarterly handlists of plant genera including comprehensive surveys of "*Sedum*" and "*Sempervivum*." Each is unillustrated and has 52 pages 8vo.; the author is W. E. TH. INGWERSEN. Publication was at East Grinstead in or around 1941.

Another commercial grower was the author of a little book which was published in 1943. This was the well-known firm of W. T. NEALE & Co. of Worthing, and the book is entitled: "*Flowering Your Cacti*." The author is E. LAMB. The book is a well-written little treatise dealing with the different methods of cultivating succulents in order to get the best results and the most enjoyment out of a

small collection. There are 56 pages and 21 useful illustrations. It was published at Woking in 1943.

In March, 1946, the first number of "*The Yorkshire Cactus Journal*" was published. Started as an experiment by four enthusiasts, the venture was an instant success, and after the issue of Vol. I, Nos. 1 and 2 at quarterly intervals the title of the publication was changed to "*The National Cactus and Succulent Journal*" in order to bring it in line with the fact that members were not only countrywide in England, but, indeed, worldwide. Up to the end of 1947 two volumes have been issued complete comprising eight quarterly parts. The standard of contributions is good, and many notable botanists and authors have contributed to its pages. Under the able editorship of Mr. H. M. ROAN it should continue to appear for many years.

In 1946 the second, revised edition of "*Succulent Plants*" by H. JACOBSEN, translated by Mrs. V. HIGGINS, appeared as the first had been almost unobtainable for some time. It is a welcome addition to libraries of collectors. As in the first there are 277 illustrations.

Also in 1946 a new and revised edition of V. HIGGINS' "*Study of Cacti*" was issued. Basically the same as the first edition of 1933, it is of value because revisions have been carried out in "Descriptions of Genera" in Chapter 8, and genera new since 1933 have been added. The book has 28 fine photographs, and there are 144 pages.

A beautiful book which combines sound botanical knowledge with interesting travel experiences was published in 1946. It is "*A Botanist in Southern Africa*" by J. HUTCHINSON, Keeper of Museums of Botany, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, with a Foreword by the Rt. Hon. J. C. SMUTS. The volume comprises 686 pages, hundreds of photographic illustrations, distributional maps and much other scientific matter, yet it is a most interesting volume for the collector of succulents as it has many references to these plants throughout the text.

I know that there are many other books which contain a reference to succulent plants which have been published in England between the years spanned in this article. Particularly is this true of the last century. In most cases, however, I believe that the information is a repetition of that contained in works which I have mentioned; also, I have not set out to quote all the books, etc., which contain references to cacti or other succulent plants—only those which have, in my view, a definite connection with the cultivation or study of these plants have been included. Therefore I trust the reader will condone my more obvious shortcomings in this direction, and will, I hope, find some small use for this little discourse which treats of the literature of our favorite plants.

I shall be pleased at any time to receive letters from readers drawing attention to any printed matter which deals in the main with these plants, either scientifically or in a popular manner. Should enough additional material come to hand in the future, I hope to extend and correct this paper by an additional publication, and so bring the record nearer to completion.

I should like to place on record my appreciation of the assistance so readily given by the following during the preparation of this paper. To my wife, for her help in establishing dates and contents of various works, and for much other useful work, not least of which has been her constant encouragement. To Mr. G. D. Rowley for reading the proofs and offering many valuable suggestions which I have found of material assistance. To Mr. R. Hardey, who is responsible for the excellent photographs which are used as illustrations in the paper.

**CHARTER OF THE
CACTUS AND SUCCULENT SOCIETY OF AMERICA, INC.
as adopted and put in force November 18th, 1935**

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:

That we, the undersigned, have this day voluntarily associated ourselves together for the purpose of forming a non-profit corporation under the laws of the State of California, and we do

HEREBY CERTIFY

1—That the name of this corporation is the Cactus and Succulent Society of America, Inc.

2—That the purposes for which this corporation is formed are the following:

(a)—To stimulate interest in the conservation, and to promote the culture and development of cacti and succulents;

(b)—To further the use of a standard nomenclature;

(c)—To acquire and disseminate information regarding these plants, and to encourage their production and propagation;

(d)—To give exhibitions when deemed desirable and to make such publications as are deemed desirable;

(e)—To do each and everything suitable and proper for the accomplishment of any one or more of the objects herein enumerated, or conducive to or expedient for the interest or benefit of this corporation, and to contract accordingly, and in addition, to exercise and possess all powers, rights and privileges necessary and incidental to the purposes for which this corporation is organized, or to the activities in which it is engaged, and in addition, any other rights, powers and privileges created by the laws of this state which include the right to buy, sell, trade or lease real and personal property.

3—The principal office for the transaction of business of the corporation is to be located in the County of Los Angeles, State of California.

4—That this corporation is a non-profit corporation formed without shares of capital stock, or interest therein, and memberships in lieu thereof are to be acquired, owned and transferred in accordance with the conditions imposed in the By-Laws and the Laws of the State of California.

5—The kinds, classes and fees for membership shall be fixed by the Board of Directors.

6—Memberships in this corporation shall be non-assessible and the members shall not be personally liable for any debts of this corporation.

7—The number of Directors shall be fifteen (15) and the names and addresses of the persons who are to act in the capacity of Directors until the selection of their successors are:

Edgar M. Baxter; Fred W. Benedict; Clarence L. Clum; Robert W. Poindexter; Wm. J. Surganty; Scott E. Haselton; Howard E. Gates; Don B. Skinner; Carl Brassfield; Harlan Whitmore; Wright Pierce; Dr. A. D. Houghton; R. E. Willis; Boyd L. Sloane; Charles G. Adams.

8—That it is a corporation which does not contemplate pecuniary gain or profit to the members thereof.

In WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto set our hands and seals, this 18th day of November, 1935.

BI-LAWS

**Of the Cactus and Succulent Society of America, Inc.,
revised as amended up to and including
January 1st, 1954.**

ARTICLE I

Members

1—There shall be five classes of memberships: active, associate, sustaining, fellowship, and life.

2—Any person interested in cacti and, or other

succulents, shall be eligible for active membership, provided he has applied for membership and the annual dues of the Society, including subscription to the JOURNAL, shall have been paid in advance.

3—An associate member is a member of the immediate family of an active member who, on application for associate membership and payment of the annual dues of one dollar in advance, on acceptance by the Board acquires all the rights and privileges of active membership, but does not receive the JOURNAL.

4—A sustaining member is an active member who contributes annually, a sum in addition to the regular membership fee, but not less than \$5.00 additional; this additional sum to be deposited in the general fund of the Society to be used for promotional work.

5—A Fellow of the Society, is a member or non-member who has contributed by writing, lecturing, exploring or in some other outstanding manner, to the advancement of knowledge of succulent plants. His name must be proposed to and accepted by the Board.

5A—No fee will be charged for Fellowships, which are given for life, unless revoked by action of the Board, even though membership may lapse in the interim.

6—Any person may become a life member upon payment of \$100.00, with the approval of the Board, and shall thereafter be exempt from payment of all further dues. Life members shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges of active members.

6A—Life membership may be conferred on anyone for valuable aid or services rendered toward the advancement of the Society, by a majority vote at a regular meeting, after recommendation by the Board.

7—All applications for membership or renewal shall be passed upon by the Board. The Board shall have the power to expel any member for adequate cause and shall thereupon refund the unexpired portion of the membership dues.

ARTICLE II

Officers

1—The Officers of the Society shall be as follows: President, Vice-President, Recording Secretary and a Treasurer, who shall each hold office for a term of one calendar year, and a Board of Directors consisting of these Officers, the Junior Past-President, the President Emeritus, when such office is occupied, and twelve other Directors. Appointive Officers (Corresponding Secretary, Editor and Librarian) shall be ex-officio members of the Board.

1A—The Directors shall be elected for a term of four years each, only three Directors to be elected each year.

2—PRESIDENT. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Board and of the Society. He shall be ex-officio, a member of all committees.

3—VICE-PRESIDENT. The Vice-President shall assist the President in the performance of his duties, and in the absence of the President, he shall preside at the meetings of the Board and of the Society. In the absence of both, a Chairman shall be chosen.

4—RECORDING SECRETARY. The Recording Secretary shall attend all meetings of the Board and of the Society and keep correct minutes of the proceedings; give notice of all meetings; have custody of the records and archives of the Society. He shall collect all dues, fees and donations and at the end of the calendar month pay to the Treasurer all monies so collected with a written, itemized account thereof, and take a receipt for each transfer made. He shall make a financial report to the Board each month; he shall keep an up to date roster of the members and accounts of the dues of each. He shall keep a book upon which he shall enter accounts of all monies received, stating from whom and for what purpose, which book shall be suitably ruled and subdivided for such purpose.

He shall attest signature of the President to certificates, letters, testimonials and such other official documents and undertakings of the Society in writing as may legally be executed by the President. He shall perform such duties as may be assigned to him by the Board or by members of the Society assembled at any meeting. He shall file in appropriately lettered alphabetical indices, all letters and communications received by him pertaining to matters of the Society. He shall be authorized by the Board to expend such amounts as shall be necessary for the proper performance of his duties and shall present monthly vouchers covering such expenditures to the Treasurer. At the expiration of his term of office he shall surrender and deliver over to his successor all books, records, papers, vouchers, funds, letters, memoranda and other property of the Society or for which the Society may be responsible, including the seal. In case of his absence from any meeting, a Recording-Secretary Pro-Tem shall be selected by the President.

5—TREASURER. The Treasurer shall have the care and custody of all monies, property and records of the Society entrusted to him. He shall keep a correct record, upon which he shall enter all receipts and disbursements in a book provided for that purpose and suitably ruled and subdivided to show the date and from whom the funds were received, the number of the check or draft, the name of the payee and the purpose for which disbursement is made. He shall disburse and pay out of the funds of the Society by separate check, for each obligation, only upon orders signed by the Recording Secretary and countersigned by the President. He shall make and render a complete, detailed report of his receipts and disbursements, to a date and time not more than five days previous thereto at the last regular meeting of the year, of the Board, together with a brief report of the condition of the treasury. At the expiration of his term of office he shall turn over and deliver to his successor all funds, checks and drafts, books, records, papers and property of the Society that may be in his possession.

ARTICLE III *Appointive Officers*

1—The Board shall at its first meeting each year, appoint a Corresponding Secretary, an Editor and a Librarian.

2—The term of any appointive officer shall be for one year or portion thereof and may be terminated at the discretion of the Board prior to the end of the calendar year for which they were appointed, except the Editor, whose term of office shall run concurrently with his contract.

3—Corresponding Secretary. The Corresponding Secretary shall handle correspondence with affiliated societies, for the formation of affiliated societies and operate a service bureau for their benefit. He shall keep the Board informed of the activities of all affiliated societies. The Secretary of any affiliated society shall be privileged to transmit to the Corresponding Secretary, any matter which the affiliated society desires to have brought before the Board and it shall then be the duty of the Corresponding Secretary to bring such matters before the Board at its next meeting and secure definite action thereon.

4—Editor. The Editor shall have charge of the Society's official Journal and such other publications as the Board deems fit to issue. At its discretion, the Board may enter into a contract with the Editor for the business management of its publications. In such a case the term of office of the Editor shall run concurrently with such contract.

5—Librarian. The Librarian shall have full charge of all the books, papers, magazines and other publications and properties entrusted to his care. He shall

present a report annually in triplicate to the Board, and one copy of this report shall be retained by the President, one copy by the Secretary and the other by the Librarian. He shall make a verbal report whenever called upon to do so by the President at any meeting of the Board.

The Librarian shall be held responsible for the careful retention and care of the Library during his term or terms as Librarian and shall relinquish the Library properties to his duly appointed successor only when officially notified to do so by the Board.

The Librarian shall maintain a card file and a bound accession record book listing all the books, magazines, publications and other properties entrusted to him and this file and accession book shall show the file number, the title, the author and the source from which the book was obtained, for each individual book or publication. If a book was a donation or gift, the file card and accession book shall contain the name of the donor and the date of the donation.

6—Honorary Officers. The Board may, at its discretion, name honorary officers in recognition of any outstanding contribution to the advancement of the Society or its aims and purposes.

ARTICLE IV *Board of Directors*

1—Meetings. The first meeting of the year shall be held not later than January the twentieth, at a time and place designated by the President.

A meeting shall be held after August the first and not later than August the twentieth, at which a nominating committee of five members shall be elected by ballot. It shall then also designate the time and place of the Annual meeting of the Society.

A meeting shall be held between December the fifteenth and December the twenty-fifth, at which time the ballots duly received shall be counted.

Additional meetings shall be held on the call of the President or upon written demand, signed by not less than five Directors, transmitted to the Recording Secretary.

2—Notice. The Recording Secretary shall notify each Director in writing of the time and place of each meeting, which notice shall be mailed at least five days prior to the time designated.

3—Quorum. The presence of five Directors shall constitute a quorum at any meeting.

4—Duties. The Board shall have control of all the business of the Society. It shall have authority to appoint and remove all appointive officers, agents and committees not chosen by the Society, it shall cause to be issued such publications as it deems advisable and to define the policies of the Society, adopting any measures not inconsistent with the Charter and By-Laws. It shall name such committees as it deems advisable, either from its own membership or from other members of the Society. It shall select places for holding exhibitions and make arrangements therefor. It shall prescribe such rules and methods in respect to conducting exhibitions as it deems best. It shall have direction and control of lectures and other entertainments and undertakings under the auspices or official recognition of the Society. It shall have the Society's accounts audited annually by a committee of three members chosen by the Board at the January meeting. It shall fill any vacancies arising through the death or resignation of any elective or appointive officer.

ARTICLE V *Amendments*

1—The By-Laws of the Society may be amended by a three quarters vote at any meeting of the Board provided each Director shall have been sent copies of all proposed amendments, not less than ten days prior to such meeting. All amendments, after enactment,

shall be published in the following issue of the official Journal of the Society.

ARTICLE VI *Meetings*

1—Annual Meeting. The annual meeting of the Society shall be held not later than September the fifteenth, at which time the report of the nominating committee shall be received and read. Additional nominations shall be received from the floor.

2—Additional meetings. Other meetings shall be held at such times and places as designated by the Board.

3—Quorum. A quorum at any meeting shall consist of fifteen members. Only members in good standing may transact business.

4—Notice. Due notice shall consist of publication in the official Journal of the Society or notification by mail, which notices shall be mailed at least five days prior to the time designated.

ARTICLE VII *Nominations*

1—Nominations. The nominating committee shall return one or more nominations for each elective office.

Nominations for each elective office may be made from the floor at the annual meeting, provided that each nominee shall accept in person or shall have previously furnished his nominator with written acceptance of the proposed nomination.

Nominations for each elective office may be made upon the written petition of any five members accompanied by written acceptances of the proposed nomination, provided that such petitions shall be transmitted to the Recording Secretary before the time of the Annual meeting.

An affiliated society may at a regular meeting of such society, nominate one candidate for each of one or more elective offices and such nominations, accompanied by written acceptances by the proposed nominees, must be transmitted to the Recording Secretary through its Secretary prior to the time of the annual meeting.

2—Ballot. All nominations shall be placed in alphabetical order on the ballot by the Recording Secretary, together with one blank space for write in, for each office.

3—Eligibility. A candidate may not accept nomination for more than one office. Only members in good standing in the Cactus and Succulent Society of America, Inc., may be nominated.

ARTICLE VIII *Elections*

1—It shall be the duty of the Recording Secretary to prepare, have printed and mail to each active member, not later than October fifteenth, one copy of the Official Ballot provided by the Society.

2—All ballots received by the Recording Secretary not later than midnight of December the fifteenth, shall be counted by the Board at its meeting as provided for in Article IV, Section 1. The candidate receiving the largest number of votes for each respective office shall be declared elected. After being counted, the ballots shall remain on file for a period of thirty days, and shall be open for inspection to any member of the Society.

ARTICLE IX *Affiliated Societies*

1—Any cactus and succulent society or other horticultural society whose objects correspond with the objects of the Cactus and Succulent Society of America, Inc., may affiliate with the Society upon approval of its application for affiliation and of its constitution and by-laws by the Board of Directors of the Cactus

and Succulent Society of America, Inc.

2—An affiliated society shall be completely independent of the Cactus and Succulent Society of America, Inc., as regards the conduct of its own affairs and has not and shall not, in the future, be liable for any indebtedness incurred by the Cactus and Succulent Society of America, Inc.

3—The affiliation may be terminated by resignation or by action of the Board of Directors of the Cactus and Succulent Society of America, Inc., for adequate cause.

4—Affiliate Rules.

(a) Each affiliate must submit its By-Laws and Constitution to the Executive Board of the Cactus and Succulent Society of America, Inc., for inspection.

(b) For those affiliates having a membership of 50 members or less the affiliate must take out and maintain a yearly Sustaining Membership in the Cactus and Succulent Society of America, Inc., of not less than \$5.00.

Those affiliates having a membership of 51 members or more; the affiliate must take out and maintain a yearly Sustaining Membership in the Cactus and Succulent Society of America, Inc., of not less than \$10.00.

(c) It shall be the duty of each affiliate to maintain a subscription to the Cactus and Succulent Journal, in the name of the affiliate and to also do everything possible to induce as many members as possible to take out their own personal subscriptions to the Journal.

(d) The Affiliate shall be required to appoint or elect each year, a competent person, who will act as reporter or correspondent for that affiliate, to send in to the Corresponding Secretary, for use in the Affiliate Column, monthly reports of the meetings, the plants discussed, the field trips taken, the gardens visited, the collecting trips taken, the collections viewed and the most outstanding plants seen. Only articles relating to plant material of acceptable nature will be used.

This reporter shall also send in separately, whenever possible, cultural notes about the tricks and methods of growing used by the different members of the affiliate and the results obtained by the use of these methods.

(e) It is recommended that each affiliate endeavor to send or help to make possible the attendance of a delegate at each Convention held by the Society, whenever possible. These delegates to be specifically instructed to present the view of the affiliate at the Convention. The Affiliate shall notify the Convention Chairman, in advance of the Convention, giving the name of the delegate or delegates chosen by them.

Amendments now incorporated in the By-Laws.

Article 3	Section 1	Passed	June 16th, 1939
Article 3	Section 7-8	Passed	June 16th, 1939
Article 1		Passed	July 28th, 1940
Article 1		Passed	Sept. 12th, 1941
Article 1		Passed	Oct. 15th, 1944
Article 4		Passed	May 28th, 1948
Article 6		Passed	May 28th, 1948
Article 7		Passed	May 28th, 1948
Article 8		Passed	May 28th, 1948
Article 1	Section 1	Passed	Dec. 17th, 1948
Article 2	Section 1	Passed	June 22nd, 1945
Article 2	Section 1A	Passed	June 22nd, 1945
Article 3	Section 5	Passed	April 22nd, 1949
Article 7	Section 1	Passed	July 2nd, 1949
Article 7	Section 1	Passed	July 2nd, 1949
Article 9	Section 4	Passed	Jan. 25th, 1952
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FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

The time has now arrived when I can make a report to the members of the Society of the progress being made within the scope of the Society's management, to produce a society that is more to your liking. Any changes in any organization take time and are quite slow in developing, so I sincerely hope you will be patient.

On behalf of the officers and members of the Executive Board I wish to thank each and every one of you who took the time and trouble to write your ideas and views of how the Society could be of more help to you, in answer to my request published in the November-December, 1953, issue of the JOURNAL.

The Committee appointed to study these letters and their suggestions, has made its preliminary report and has brought out some very good ideas, gleaned from your letters. At a meeting of the Executive Board held May 21st, these ideas were taken up and discussed separately and several of them were adopted and preparations were made to put them into effect.

As a result of this action, every member making his payment for renewal of membership, starting next January 1st, will receive a new membership card each year from then on if he so desires. Also, the Executive Board ordered a small brochure prepared, outlining the aims and purposes of the Society in understandable language, to go to all members, so that a better understanding may be had, of just what the Society is and hopes to be.

Several other suggestions were reported by the Committee as being worthy of further study and possible introduction at a later date. It is sincerely urged by the officers and members of the Executive Board, that any member having any suggestion which they believe will benefit the Society or its members, will write to the Secretary, Ethel Rush, 820 W. 115th St., Los Angeles 44, California.

All members who have been a member for years as well as those who have just recently joined or who may join in the future, should all consider this fact: the Society is now and will always continue to be just what you, the members, choose to make it and nothing more or less than that can happen unless you want it to happen. In other words, "You ask for it."

There seems to be an idea in the minds of some eastern members that the Society is an organization only for the westerners; nothing could be further from the truth. Our greatest regret is the fact that so many of our members are so far removed from the main center of things, it is impossible for the Society to make available to them, the same advantages that can be offered to those nearer to the home area.

The Society sincerely hopes the members will realize that the holding of Conventions every other year at different points throughout the country has been one attempt by the Society to try to give to the other members somewhat of the same things which we try to make available to the members living in or near California.

This will be enough for this time and I sincerely ask the indulgence of the membership in our attempts to please you.

HOMER G. RUSH, *President.*

OUR HOSTS FOR THE 1955 CONVENTION

Our 1955 Convention hosts, the El Paso Cactus and Rock Club, was first organized with Mrs. R. H. Rogers as its first president and with eight charter members. Its primary object was and is the study and care of cacti and rocks. The Club has survived all the war years and has continued to grow until at present they have twenty-eight interested and active members.

The Officer for the year 1954 are as follows:

President, M/Sgt. Richard T. Clark

1st Vice-President and Membership Chairman,

Clark Champie

2nd Vice-President and Publicity Chairman,

Monte Roberts

Treasurer, Chas. Schwankhaus

Secretary, Mrs. Ruth Mathews

Program Chairman, Mrs. Richard Clark

The activities of the Club are directed by Committees appointed by the President, they are as follows:

Field trip Chairman, Mr. G. E. Moore

Menu Chairman, Mrs. R. H. Rogers

Flowers and Card Chairman, Mrs. Ruth Mathews

Librarian, Mrs. R. Billiard

The meetings are held on the fourth Tuesday of each month at designated places. They consist usually of a business meeting followed by an instructive program, then refreshments. At frequent intervals, field trips are conducted by the Club, covering nearby points of interest where cacti and rocks are to be seen or collected.

In addition to the Club-sponsored trips, small spontaneous trips by small groups of individual members are constantly ranging over the nearby areas.

Mr. John Hicks Leasure, a long time member of this Club, has been chosen as the Convention Chairman for the 1955 Convention and he has chosen as his Vice-Chairman, the President of the Club, M/Sgt. Clark.

The Club is enthusiastically planning for the Convention and the least that the membership of the Society can do is to make it a point to be present and to take part in the Convention, to show their appreciation of the efforts of this small, but very active Club.

Further information about the Convention, such as dates, costs, programs, etc., will be appearing in the JOURNAL as fast as they are worked out and the plans perfected.

Contrary to the belief of many persons, El Paso is situated in the heart of a great cactus country and many large showings of plants can be found quite near to or at least within easy driving distance of El Paso.

So start planning to attend the Convention in El Paso, Texas, during the month of July, 1955, and enjoy the programs, the fun, the field trips and meetings and associating with other Cactophiles like yourself who never miss the chance to attend a Convention.

Now is also the time for all Affiliates of the Society to start plans to have their delegates on hand to present the view of the Affiliate and to help shape the policies of the Society.

ETHEL RUSH, *Secretary.*

BUYING CACTI

One of the Canadian subscribers reports that you will have no difficulty in sending funds (Bank check or Post-office Money Order) out of Canada if you write to the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa and ask for a permit to buy cacti in the U.S.A. They will give you a permit number which you should send with your order.

THE CACTOPHILE'S LAMENT

By NED LAWRENCE

(From an early issue of the CACTUS JOURNAL twenty-five years ago)

What Are We Coming to?

When our society was named, I was in favor of christening it simply "Cactus Club." But other minds prevailed, and the cumbrous but comprehensive title of "Cactus and Succulent Society of America" was conferred upon the infant.

Look at the Darned Thing Now

Cactus is minimized and Succulents are magnified so that the name might well be amended to the "Succulent Society of Madagascar, Ceylon, Natal and Palestine (and cactus of america)."

Month after month I pick up the JOURNAL and find articles about Gasteria and Gastrolea, Lithops and Fenestraria, Lapidaria and Rimaria, but where are the Cacti of yesteryear?

I visit the gardens of other club members and find them given over chiefly to the exploitation, cultivation, propagation and importation of Euphorbias from Natal or Bryophyllums from Madagascar. Cactus, if any, is choked in a background of weeds. Kalanchoe and Kitchingia vie for reserved seats in the front row.

Here is my old friend, the Colonel, who years ago planted spiny barrels, thorny columns, and bristly slabs of real, honest-to-goodness Cactus among stumps, and rocks on natural acclivities, thereby achieving a paradox of beauty out of ugliness and opening a new vista in the possibilities of artistic landscape gardening. Today he is pot-putting in his hothouse a lot of dainty little seedling succulents no bigger than a thumb-nail, while his Cactus patch is but a memory.

Another collector who once might justly have prided himself upon a representative collection of Cactus, categorically arranged, has just lately junked truckloads of Cactus to make room for Euphorbias from South Africa and Southwest Asia.

Since Cacti are indigenous to the two Americas, and find their most extreme exemplification in the region of the Great Southwest within a few hundred miles of Los Angeles, it should be the pride of we Western Americans to preserve and perpetuate these plants.

Yet it appears that our Cactus is most highly prized in the Eastern states and in European

countries. While we eagerly import succulents from foreign lands, foreign collectors of rare plants are busy importing Cactus from us.

It is easy to comprehend why many of our feminine members have gone sour on Cactus and sweet on Succulents because contact with spines and glochids has been painful, while "hens and chickens" may be cuddled and "baby-toes" be pinched with impunity.

Naturally the commercial collectors and dealers must carry stock to suit their customers' fancies. Thus I find at Santa Barbara that two eminent gardeners, father and son, have passed up Cactus almost entirely in favor of a vast acquisition of Succulents to which they are constantly adding by importation, propagation and hybridization.

It was here that I beheld a pan of infant Euphorbias—

"One little, two little, three little Ingens,

"Four little, five little, six little Ingens—

Undeniably they were attractive, and it was a pleasure to see that they were looking as though they were living amicably together.

But I found tucked away in a corner fully a dozen unusual specimens of Echinopsis, any one of which would be a thing of joy for a true Cactophile to possess. Yet I doubt if any other visitor regarded it with favor.

When I began my trivial collection of Cactus 25 years ago, I didn't know an Echinopsis from a Titanopsis—and I don't know much more now. But I relish hunting out rare Cactus in the forgotten corners of forsaken gardens quite as much as in prospecting for them on the open desert.

But what is one going to do when he visits a friend's collection and is hurried past Opuntias, Cereus and Echinocactus which he would like to examine, and is adjured to come look at what the collector considers her chief prizes in Echeveria, Senecio and Cotyledons?

I ask you: Are we becoming a society of Cactophobes who once started out as Cactophiles? Whither are we drifting, and how far?

Shall it come to pass that in my old age I shall be looked upon as the last of the tribe of Cactus Cranks (*Senilis Parvissimus*)?

The Literature on Succulent Plants

By PAUL C. HUTCHISON

This series of articles was prompted by the many requests the author has received from individuals who have visited the University of California Botanical Garden in Berkeley, and who have wished to know more about the succulent plants which they have seen here. Some of them have never collected succulents; many have small collections and a few are specialists. But without exception they have questions about the availability, content and price of the literature on succulent plants.

Realizing as we do the subjectivity involved in this undertaking, we will most readily look forward to hearing from those who feel that the dollar-value estimates on rare books are below or above the value-judgments of others. Likewise we would appreciate hearing from those readers who find that an important book or article had been omitted in these brief reviews.

It is a great difficulty for the student of any group of plants to locate the literature pertaining to that group. When the place of publication and whereabouts of the author are likewise unknown, and the work cannot be found in a library, it becomes necessary to trust to the integrity of the dealer in botanical books to find the item you need and to price it fairly.

The foundation of economics is the difference between supply and demand. Value-judgments are simply reflections of this fact. If a book is rare and much sought after, its price is usually high. And so we expect to pay a good commission to the dealer who can find for us a book which we cannot find for ourselves, or which is so much in demand that few copies reach the market.

Occasionally a dealer will put a high price on a work which is available from another source for much less. This is a legitimate procedure, for we expect to pay within reason for services rendered, and in this case we are purchasing not only the book, but the special knowledge of the dealer as well as his costs in obtaining the desired item, including his time.

Often we pay a high price for an item which can be had for much less if we knew how and where to get it. Recently one dealer obtained and sold copies of a work not well known here or abroad which was thought by many to be

out-of-print. The first purchasers paid \$10.00. He now advertises the work as available for \$7.50. Meanwhile we have found it to be still available from the author or publisher at the original publication price of about \$4.25. Not satisfied with the usual dealer's deduction of from 15% to 20%, this dealer is attempting to make a very sizable profit, counting on his customer's lack of data as to the availability of the work in question. One expects to pay for services, but not disproportionately to costs of rendering such services. No one likes to feel that they have been taken. No business can continue to operate with the goodwill of its customers on this basis.

We feel that a 20-40% profit is reasonable on books which are readily available. When the publisher gives no deduction to the dealer, we should expect to pay somewhat more than the publisher's price. However, some dealers have found that they make up in goodwill their costs on such items by obtaining them as a service for their customers, without undue additional charges.

On the other hand a *rare out-of-print* work can not be estimated on this basis. If the dealer buys for \$2.00 a work for which he can get \$25.00, it is legitimate we feel, for him to market it at his own price.

Book dealers who specialize in succulent literature, should not exploit the notably exploited American market. Our own editor, Scott Haselton, has made available some items for as much as one-third of the average retail price. A study of his ads over the past 20 years should make it suitably clear to anyone that his primary purpose is to serve and not to exploit. We understand that this is the reason why he has his own press—so that he can produce books within a cost that cactus growers can afford to pay. We understand that this fall he expects to issue an extensive listing of rare and out of print material as well as quotations on back issues of our JOURNAL.

The subject of literature on succulent plants is inadequately known. These attempts to collate existing data, and to make it readily accessible will doubtless involve occasional errors. We are hopeful that our readers will be free in writing us their ideas on the subject under discussion in this and in succeeding articles of this series.

FROM MEXICO

My 1953 Cactus Price List of rare plants is still valid through 1954. Just ask for a copy if you do not have one.

F. SCHWARZ

Apartado 347 San Luis Potosi S.L.P. Mexico

* * *

"CACTUS SURPRISE BOX"

Due to popular response of our "Cactus Grab Bag" and the many requests for another, we offer this fine Cactus Surprise Box—containing six fine cacti, all rare types—no *Opuntias*. These cacti are *not* in our catalogue. All plants will be labeled.

A \$5.00 value, sent postpaid in U.S., for only \$2.50. Cash or check with order.

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2415 W. Glenrosa Phoenix, Arizona

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EDITOR'S NOTE

We have had the interesting article (pages 107-25) on English literature for several years and it has been set aside each month to make room for plant information. We feel that this summer issue would be a good time to run it complete without continuing it over to other issues. It is one of those valuable papers that we like to record and those who are building a library or are doing research will find Mr. Byrd's contribution most valuable.

The other pages of the JOURNAL are mostly occupied with pictures of juvenile plants that should be helpful to the beginner who is endeavoring to name his plants correctly. We trust that either or both of these features will please our members. The next JOURNAL will continue the regular columns. Among other papers ready for publication are a translation of a new genus by Helia Bravo H.; Dr. Blanchard has a paper ready for press; Dr. Butterfield has written on *Kleinias*—in fact you may look forward to many interesting and unusual articles this fall.

As we print this issue of the JOURNAL, our minds are crowded with the spectacular beauty of Madame Ganna Walska's estate "Lotus Land" in Santa Barbara. Without a doubt she has the finest private collection of specimen plants in the world. Forty-foot *Pachycereus marginatus*, twenty-foot *Pilocereus polylophus*, have no equal in cultivation. Succulents are just as spectacular with *Kalanchoe beharensis* sixteen feet tall and *Euphorbias* twice that high. The literally

thousands of *Agave attenuata* and acres of mass plantings of other *Agaves* form color effects which are breath-taking in their beauty...but all this will be written up more fully by one of the members who made the trip with the Society last month.

Dr. Dawson's lecture on the Giant Cacti of Mexico was enthusiastically enjoyed and is the forerunner of other public meetings. For example, our Hawaiian friends, the Moirs, expect to be in Los Angeles the middle of October and they will show transparencies of their garden. This will be a rare opportunity to see how they grow cacti and succulents in the garden spot of the Pacific.

We will be glad to accept, without charge, a short listing of plants you wish to obtain through exchange. Send in your want list for the next issue. This "Exchange Column" is not for dealers.

A CORRECTION

The vacation fever caused a bad error in the date on the cover of the last JOURNAL (May-June, Vol. XXVI, No. 3). Please correct the date to read "May-June, 1954."

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